Fall, 1920 *Spring, 1921*

CALIFORNIA'S
Choicest Bulbs

Native Hardy Plants
Ferns · Shrubs

Developed and Grown by

CARL PURDY
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER

Safe Carriage Guaranteed

I guarantee that all bulbs shall reach my customers safely, and that they shall be of good quality. If bulbs are lost in transit, or are not good, I will either replace them or refund the money, at my option.

Claims for Damage

Claims for damage must be made immediately on receipt of the bulbs or plants.

Quality of Bulbs

A large part of my bulbs are grown at "The Terraces;" all are of superior quality, and, whether collected or garden grown, it is my aim to sell only the best.

Date of Shipment

All California bulbs should be planted either in fall or early winter if the best results are desired. Very few can be kept in good condition later than January 1. I will not fill orders for Erythroniums later than December 1, and after January 1 I can supply only Lilies.

Hardy Plants, Shrubs and Ferns can be shipped until April with few exceptions.

Expressage, Postage or Freight Free

In every instance I deliver all goods, except trees and shrubs, free of carriage charges within the United States. Under the postal regulations, I can ship 11 pounds by post to Great Britain, Germany, Holland and some other countries. I can pack any order in parcels within these weights, and will, in every case, prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. The post is both cheaper and more rapid for foreign shipments.

Prices

Quotations are for one and per dozen. Six will be sent at dozen rates.

If Varieties are All Sold

Unless forbidden in your order, I reserve the right to send you equally good sorts and better value than you asked for, when a stock is exhausted.

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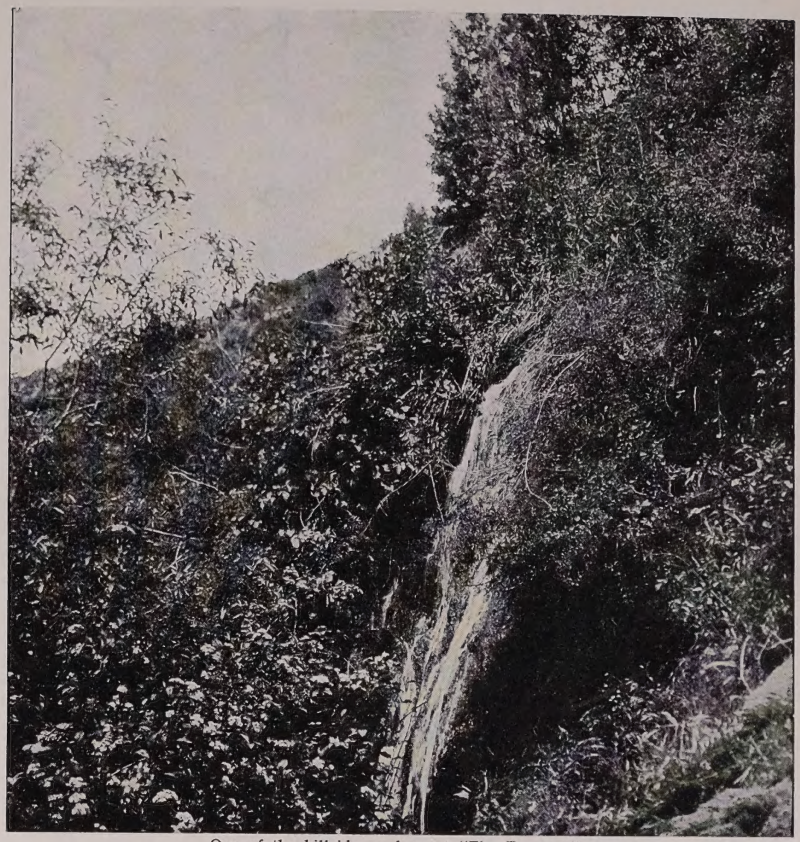
CALIFORNIA'S

CHOICEST BULBS

NATIVE HARDY PLANTS
FERNS, AND SHRUBS

The delicate tints of Erythroniums make them one of the most charming plants in a garden The varieties here illustrated are:
E. giganteum *E. grandiflorum robusta* *E. citrinum* *E. Hendersonii* *E. revolutum, Pink Beauty* *E. californicum, White Beauty* *E. Johnsonii*



One of the hillside gardens at "The Terraces"

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

MY first childhood recollections are of the sage-brush reaches and bare mountains of Nevada, for my family had made the long drive across "The Plains" from Michigan before I was four years old. A few years later the call of California came to my parents and ultimately we settled at Ukiah.

During these few years the beauty of our native flowers and trees made a great impression upon me, eventually developing into a strong love of nature and a desire to engage in the growing of many of these beautiful native plants.

When I was about seventeen years of age my fate was decided by a simple incident: A flower-loving friend received a letter from an eastern dealer offering to exchange garden flowers for collected bulbs and plants. Desiring to increase my own collection, I answered the letter, and received a small order for bulbs—and much encouragement in my venture. This small transaction indicated to me that here was an opportunity to engage in business for myself, and in a few years I had laid the foundations for a European export business in native bulbs and plants.

In a comparatively short time I had trained men covering the coastal region, who sent in to me the bulbs of their home sections, and I suspect it is perfectly safe to say that I have collected and distributed during the past three decades at least ten million California native bulbs. Of late years the culture of hardy plants, landscape gardening,

and other branches has divided my time, but I still handle by far the largest portion of the California bulbs which go into the trade.

In 1905 I added retail sales to the already large wholesale business. To meet the demand for hardy plants, and also to gratify my own taste for these beautiful flowering things, I soon accumulated an exceptionally fine collection. Soon the culture of Tulips and other Dutch Bulbs was introduced on the coast and my gardens at The Terraces formed a portion of the first trial grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture.

When the Panama-Pacific Exposition was projected the directors asked if I would not take charge of the floral exhibits. While I knew that the task at hand would take a large portion of my time, and might interfere to some extent with my business, I felt that the opportunity should not be overlooked. I knew that the year and a half which I must of necessity spend in San Francisco would bring me in touch with plant-lovers and collectors from all parts of the world, and through them I hoped to add many rare specimens to the collection growing at The Terraces, and it did.

The Terraces, which is the name I have given to my home place, lies in the mountains between Mendocino and Lake Counties, at an elevation of 2,300 feet above the sea and 1,700 feet above Ukiah Valley. It is a wonderful place from a scenic point, and has so many natural beauties that it makes one of the most unique gardens in the world. The Terraces are not of my own making, but are steps in the mountain-side built by mineral deposits. Over these a small stream pours, making endless cataracts and cascades, while the gardens follow the stream for well toward half a mile.

Ukiah is on the main line of the Northwestern Pacific Railway starting at San Francisco and extends to Eureka in Humboldt County, the great Redwood Region. It is a modern town, with good hotels and all necessary accommodations for the traveler. The California State Highway, which proceeds from San Francisco north to Eureka, and which passes through the wonderful redwood region, goes through Ukiah. It is a fine road, many portions of which are of concrete and asphalt.

The people of California have voted a bond issue, one of the objects of which is to build a State Highway intersecting the above-mentioned road at Ukiah and to connect it with the Sieroran Tahoe system of roads and the transcontinental highway.

From Ukiah to The Terraces is about eight miles. The first four miles are across the valley; the next three miles are up the lovely Mill Creek cañon, and then a mile of mountain grade. The road has been traveled by hundreds of automobiles, from Fords to the largest touring cars, and no careful driver need fear the trip.

Visitors are always welcome at The Terraces, and will find many objects of interest both in the gardens and along the roadside from Ukiah. It is well for visitors to call me on the phone from Ukiah in order that I may be at home when they call.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

Brodiæa coccinea, a genuine novelty in color and form.

Calochortus albus and **amabilis,** unexcelled among flowers for dainty loveliness.

Calochortus Vesta, queen of flowers.

Camassias, most adaptable of bulbs, hardy from Maine to California, and thrive in any garden.

Erythroniums, most lovely of woodland plants, and easily grown as far north as Minnesota.

Lilium Humboldtii magnificum, a grand lily sure to grow and to flower well the first year.

Lilium Pardalinum, one of the easiest of all lilies to grow in the ordinary garden.

The California forms of **Trillium sessile,** far superior to the eastern varieties.

Romneya Coulteri, the famous Tree Poppy.

Acer circinatum, almost as fine as the Japanese sorts for spring, and far finer in the autumn.

Lewisias, rarest of rock-plants.

And to endless rare and beautiful plants, each with its own appeal to the plant-lover.

BRODIÆAS

These plants have a small bulb, producing grassy leaves near the ground, and very slender, but stiff, naked stems bearing a head of waxy flowers of great lasting quality. All are pretty. They grow exactly like calochortus, and their culture is the same, and just as easy as for that flower. In California they are easily naturalized in almost any soil. Plant them about 2 inches deep, with a trowel or dibble, and leave them alone. They are especially happy under oak or other deciduous trees, in crevices in rocks, or in rough, gritty soils.

The Floral Firecracker, **Coccinea,** is well figured below. The stems may rise to 2 feet, while the flowers are a vivid crimson tipped with pea-green. The resemblance to a bunch of firecrackers catches the eye at once. A group of these bulbs in a mass of ferns or light-foliaged plants is striking, and they do very well potted. They prefer a loose soil, and preferably gritty. Large bulbs will cost you 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., while giant bulbs are worth $1 per doz.

Crocea has light yellow flowers in umbels. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Laxa is known as Blue Milla, and has a many-flowered umbel of fine blue flowers. It is one of the best for naturalizing. Very fine bulbs. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

Grandiflora has a few large, glossy purple flowers of much beauty and great lasting qualities. The bulbs can be naturalized in any clay soil, especially if moist. 4 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Hendersonii bears many flowers in an umbel. The ground-color is light with a deep purple band down the center of each petal. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Lactea has a close umbel of milky white flowers; the price is the same as Grandiflora.

Peduncularis has stout stems about 8 inches high, at the top of which are very wide, spreading umbels of white flowers. The umbel may be 1½ feet across. This species loves wet ground, even the gravelly bed of a shallow stream. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

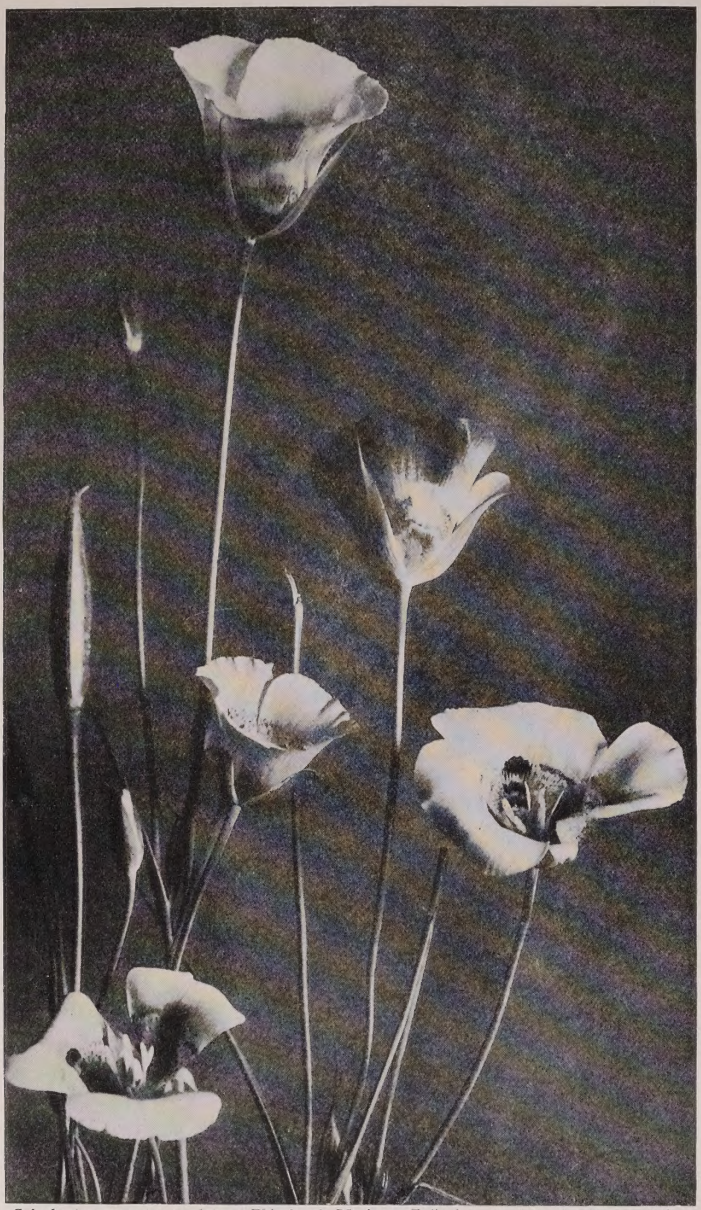
Stellaris is low growing, with long pedicels and clear blue flowers with white centers; very pretty. 4 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

There are several species of Brodiæa called California Hyacinths, and a good one is **Capitata.** The stem is slender, capped with a head of violet-blue flowers. They revel in hot, dry places among rocks or in grit, and flower very early. 4 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

A most dainty effect can be had by copying nature. Plant 12 to 50 **B. laxa** in a pocket in rockwork, especially where there are ferns or light, airy greens; they will thrive in either sun or shade. **B. Grandiflora** is wild in grassy meadows; if the grass is not too heavy they give a sheet of lovely purple in June. It takes quantities to produce this effect —several thousands at least— but they are cheap.

The culture of Brodiæas in the East is as for calochortus, and they are about as hardy. They all do well in pots. Brodiæas are fine cut-flowers and wonderfully lasting.

Brodiæa coccinea (the Floral Firecracker). Dazzling crimson; tall stems; beautiful for rockeries



Calochortus venustus oculatus. This lovely Mariposa Tulip is one of the hardiest varieties; it is white, while the variety citrinus is deep lemon

Calochortus Maweanus (white), dainty and beautiful, 4 to 10 inches high; C. Benthamii, yellow; C. lilacinus, lilac; C. Purdyii, white and much larger than others. Dainty plant for shaded nooks or rockwork in little colonies.

CALOCHORTI

These are lovely bulbous plants, which are best described under the separate groups.

Section I. GLOBE TULIPS

Words convey only a faint idea of these flowers. Their form is similar, but there is a great difference in color. All are exquisite in tints and the perfection of grace in form. The plants are rather tall and slender, with leaf-wrapped stems of odd shape. They are natives of woodlands, delighting in loose soils and liking leaf-mold and light shades. At the same time, most of them will do well in heavy soils, and are fine subjects to naturalize among rocks or in shaded woods. In the East, as well as the West, they succeed very well if given the care suggested in cultural directions.

Globe Tulips are very satisfactory for pot-plants, and a colony of six to twelve makes a most beautiful mass of color.

Albus, Fairy Lantern. White. 4 cts. each; 35 cts. per doz.
Amabilis. Rich yellow. 4 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

Section II. STAR TULIPS; CAT'S EARS

Slender woodland plants well shown in photograph above. Fine for naturalization in rockwork and woodland.

Benthamii, bright yellow; **Lilacinus,** lilac; **Maweanus major,** white; these at 4 cts each, 35 cts. per doz.

"My Calochorti were planted in a rock-garden in a very dark soil; about two parts loam, two parts humus, one part crushed rock, with a little sand. All did well, but the dwarfs (albus, amabilis, Benthamii, etc.) were the best, blooming in large clusters and continuing more than a month. I covered for the winter only slightly with leaves, and the winter was very severe." This from New York, and later my friend informed me that these bulbs flowered well the second season.

Calochortus albus, or the Fairy Lantern (see page 5)

Section III

TRUE MARIPOSA, or BUTTERFLY TULIPS

Until one has seen a good collection of these plants, he has no idea how much nature can do in the variation of one flower. All Mariposas are simply forms of *Calochortus venustus*, yet there are six well-marked strains, all with the slender grace of stem belonging to the species.

Cup-shaped flowers, one to many on a stem, wonderfully marked with eyes and dots and pencilings in rich colors, are characteristics. Yet each strain carries out the plan on a color scheme of its own, and then can be compared only with the orchids in wonderful variability of beauty.

"Mariposa" is simply the Spanish word for butterfly, and is applied to these Tulips because the eyes and markings of the flowers are so much like those on a butterfly's wings. It is a musical word given to a county and to a town in California, and we would hardly like to give it up for its English equivalent.

Vesta likes full sun and will grow best in heavy soils. It is a species of my own, found on heavy clay soils, is the best grower of all Calochorti, and will succeed in almost any ordinary soil. It is a most superb thing, with great 3- to 5-inch flowers, borne on long, separate stalks; very numerous.

The color is white, flushed with lilac or rosy purple, red at center, and purple on backs of petals. I think this the best of all Calochorti. Reports from European growers put it in the first rank. The fine photograph shown on page 8 does it no more than justice. I have very large bulbs at 10 cts. each, or $1 per doz.; good bulbs at 7 cts. each, or 60 cts. per doz., and small bulbs to naturalize at $2 per 100. (See picture, page 8).

EL DORADO STRAIN

The plants of this strain grow from 1 to 2 feet high and branch. The flowers are simply marvelous in their variety of colors and markings. Scarcely two are alike; in a mixed lot they may vary through white, lilac to purple and again through shades of pink to deep claret-red. No plant subjected to the hybridizer's arts shows wider or more beautiful variations. There is no better investment for the flower-lover than a quantity of these bulbs. They thrive best in a rather porous soil, either sandy or gritty, and will grow either in sun or light shade. Mixed colors, at 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100. A second size at $2.25 per 100.

OCULATUS, CITRINUS AND LUTEUS

These are most satisfactory flowers. **Oculatus** is wonderfully varied in whites and creams. The eye is large and richly zoned, the pencilings about the base are very delicate. I have had the flowers 4 inches across. The plant is a good grower.

Citrinus differs only in the color. The flowers are deep, rich yellow, with almost black eye. It is most excellent, and is in great demand where best known.

These two at 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100

MARIPOSA TULIPS IN COLLECTIONS AND MIXTURES

Perhaps a collection of these lovely flowers will best suit some customer, and I will make a collection of 100 bulbs, in equal numbers of each of the four varieties above, for $2.50, or a half collection for $1.50.

A mixture of fine Mariposa Tulips for 30 cts. per doz., and $2.25 per 100

VARIOUS SPECIES OF MARIPOSA TULIPS

There are on the Pacific Coast of North America, from British Columbia to far down in old Mexico, a wonderful series of other Mariposa Tulips. They must be seen in order to realize the superb variations. At this time I can offer only the following fine species.

Howellii grows about 8 inches high, bearing large white flowers with green hairs on the lower, inner portion; a wonderfully beautiful flower. 12 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

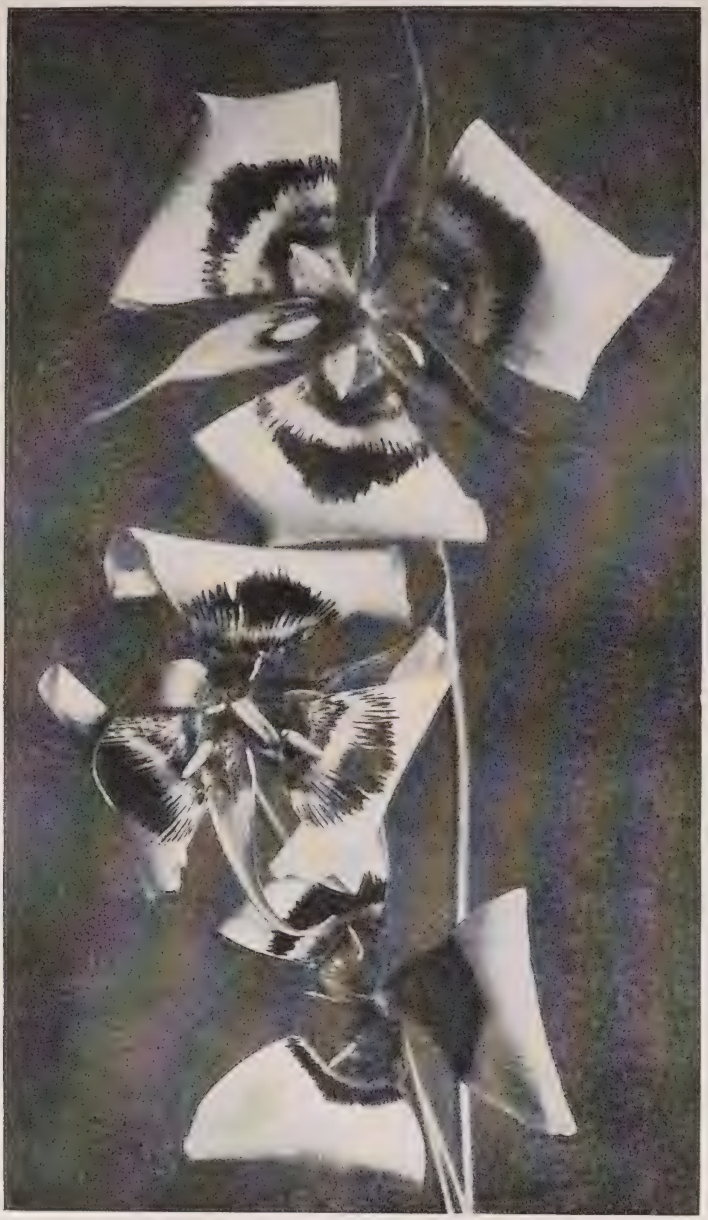
Leichtlinii grows in the high Sierras and is usually not over 6 inches high, with smoky white flowers vividly marked with almost black. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Macrocarpus is of the sage-brush regions of the Great Basin. The stem is stiff, with exquisite lavender flowers of large size, tinted green on the reverse. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

Splendens rubra grows from 18 inches to 3 feet high, with large flowers of an exquisite satiny pinkish lavender throughout. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

Calochorti from Prides Crossing, Mass. "I plant Calochorti in a frame after the middle of November and usually have good results with the easier sorts. This year they did extremely well."

From Victoria, B. C., comes a report of great success with Brodiæas and Calochorti in well-drained beds, giving a winter covering of leaves. He adds that Camassias are highly prosperous.



Calochortus Vesta. An exquisite Mariposa Tulip, with long stems for cutting; white, lilac or rose

CULTURE OF CALOCHORTI

IN CALIFORNIA

Let the bed be slightly raised, with the drainage perfect. A raise of 3 inches with a slight slope will assure this.

Soil. No fresh manure must be used, but any loam will do, although sandy loam best meets the needs of the greater number of species. Still, clay loam, gritty soil, or even adobe, if lightened with sand, grit, spent tanbark or leaf-mold will give good results. The most satisfactory results are obtained with a soil that is light and porous, not made too rich with fertilizers, and providing thorough drainage. These requirements can be secured very easily in almost any garden, and the results justify all efforts expended in securing proper conditions.

If only a few dozen are grown, it is really better to plant them in a flat box, when 10 inches of soil is ample.

Time to Plant. Plant as soon after October 1 as possible, and not later than January 1.

Depth to Plant. Two to 2½ inches is ample.

Distance Apart. They will thrive 2 inches apart each way.

Water. During our winter and early spring the rains are sufficient, but if the late spring is dry, keep the ground barely moist after April 1, and water liberally when the buds show for bloom.

Care of Bulbs after Flowering. If the bed can be left dry all summer, do not dig the bulbs, and they will come up again in the fall. They should not be watered during the summer, and if the bed is where watering is done, it is better to dig the bulbs and store them without packing material in paper bags, in any dry, cool place. One advantage of planting in a box is that the box can be put in a dry place and the bulbs left undisturbed. A box 2 x 3 feet will hold 50 to 75 bulbs.

Gophers. These troublesome rodents are very fond of Calochortus bulbs as well as of tulips. If they cannot be poisoned or trapped, they can be kept out in several other ways. I have found that an underground fence made of 2-inch planks set 2 feet deep with an inch above the surface will keep them out. Another method is to make a fence of wire screening of three-fourths-inch diamond mesh underground. This can be had 2 or 3 feet wide. Still another good way is to make a large sunken box, with only the top of the side-boards showing above the ground; 10 inches is deep enough. Such a box can have a bottom of wire mesh or roofing tin.

Pot Culture. See paragraph at bottom of page.

IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

Calochorti will endure the coldest weather in the eastern United States, but suffer from premature thawing followed by freezing.

(1) **In Open Ground.** Miss U., living along the Hudson River, has been successful every year with many varieties. She writes:

"I have again had splendid success with my California bulbs, and have flowered every one. I planted them the first of November in rather sandy soil. The bed is well drained and in quite a sheltered spot. It gets the full sun until about three o'clock in the afternoon. Before the ground freezes hard, I give it 3 or 4 inches of dried leaves. These are removed in the spring when all danger of heavy frost is over.

"I have found it a good plan to have a few leaves around the shoots for a while and to keep some extra leaves at hand at night when the frost threatens. In this way, I have succeeded delightfully with the Venustus varieties, the Globe Tulips and Gunnisoni. My bed of Erythroniums was a perfect success. The Globe Tulips always give a good account of themselves."

(2) **In Coldframes.** With any ordinary care, all Calochorti can be grown splendidly in coldframes. They should be treated exactly as for open beds, except the soil will be better with some leaf-mold. Do not coddle, but simply protect from freezing and thawing. After ripening, keep the sashes on all summer so that they will stay dry.

I have glowing reports from customers who have grown them this way.

(3) **In Pots.** While they cannot be forced much, they can be grown in pots fairly well as follows: Use a sandy or loamy soil with good drainage. Plant 1½ to 2 inches apart, which will give six to twelve to a 6-inch pot. Moisten the soil and put the pot in a dark place, a cellar preferred, for about six weeks, to let them root. Then bring into a warm, sunny place and water moderately. After flowering, let them ripen well and then dry off and leave perfectly dry until fall.

Some varieties of Calochortus have blooms nearly 4 inches across

CAMASSIAS

Whether on the Pacific Coast, in the East, or in Europe, there are few bulbous plants which meet climatic or soil conditions better, or give a more attractive bloom. They are hardy without protection, and thrive either under ordinary garden conditions or when naturalized in open moist woods, or on the sides of ponds or streams, or in not too dense a grassy growth. In the West they thrive where they are submerged all winter. All eastern and European customers praise them highly. It is better to plant them not over 4 inches apart in masses of from twelve to hundreds. Plant from October to January in any fair soil, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Water liberally when growing and in flower, but it does not matter whether they are dried off afterward or not. The foliage is excellent. It is not at all necessary to lift when done flowering, and they can be left alone for years.

Camassia esculenta is a purple form. It is very rich in color, and grows as high as 2 feet in the best soils. It is very showy in masses. My prices, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $1 per 100; flowering bulbs to naturalize, $5 per 1,000, not delivered.

Camassia Leichtlinii comes in three colors. In deep purple, it is a fine plant that may grow to 4 feet in height, with as many as a hundred flowers, of the finest, even form, star-shaped, and as large as an inch and a half across. It flowers in long succession. These at 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., or $4 per 100. In cream-color, Leichtlinii is as large as in purple, but with the different colored flowers. It, too, is a very fine plant, and when well established reminds one of the Eremeri. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., or $4 per 100. Leichtlinii in clear sky-blue, not so tall as the others, but has fine flowers. These at 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

A Michigan customer writes: "Camassias are perfectly hardy without protection." He planted the bulbs wild, and they grew so well, and the flowers were so much of a novelty that his garden soon became one of the famous places of the town.

Camassia Leichtlinii

From a Cleveland, Ohio, Amateur: "The Camassias made a sturdy growth, more than 4½ feet in height, covered with bloom and lasting longer than almost any plant that I know of (bulbous). I made the mistake of planting them solitary. In future will make large groups."

Giant Dog's-tooth Violets, Erythronium Californicum. Rich creamy tint. Imagine the beauty of thousands dotted among low ferns and wood plants

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS (Erythroniums)

The charm of these most beautiful woodland plants is well pictured in the accompanying halftones. If they had no other beauty than that of their richly mottled leaves, they would be well worth a place in the shady corner. Their flowers are indeed very fine, and, in the western species, often 3 inches across, with stems at the most 18 inches high, although oftener from 3 to 6 inches. The colors run in delicate tints of white, pink, cream, bright yellow and even rose. They are hardy in the coldest parts of the United States, and while they are at their best in a loose, gritty soil, rich in leaf-mold, they also thrive in the greatest variety of clays, grits, and rocky soils. In woodlands, in shaded corners, or in the crevices of rockwork in shade, is the place to naturalize them; they should carpet the ground. Plant in early fall, covering with 2 to 3 inches of soil over the bulbs, and from 2 inches apart up. Dog's-tooth Violets can be grown in pots or in the coldframe in the way recommended for calochortus. *E. Hartwegii* is the best for pots. All my varieties are described on the next page.

Customers of mine in different parts of the East, as far removed as Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Delaware, have planted these lovely flowers in

large colonies in woods and other shady places with perfect success. For such large plantings I am glad to give special prices on ungraded bulbs.

Really the only particular point is in handling the bulbs carefully so that they are in good condition when planted. Where there is fair summer moisture in the soil, they can be planted as soon as received from me.

A customer within the city limits of San Francisco planted a colony of Dog's-Tooth Violets years ago on the shady side of her house, and it has maintained itself since and flowered beautifully every year without care.

In a shaded spot in one Berkeley garden, in the natural soil, a fine colony flowers yearly to the delight of its owner.

The flowers of **Californicum** are cream-colored, often with four or five on the stem. Leaves richly mottled. Easy to grow, and a large colony is a beautiful sight. Large bulbs, 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100; smaller bulbs cheaper.

Californicum, White Beauty is an exquisite wild form of the above species; flowers almost white, richly banded maroon at the base. 5c. each, 50c. per doz., $3.50 per 100.

Citrinum, a native of southwestern Oregon, is rather stouter in habit than the last; flowers creamy at the outside, citron center. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

Grandiflorum robustum is a most distinct species, usually found in the high mountains of the West. The leaves are not mottled, but a plain green. The flowers are carried much as in the picture of **E. Hendersonii** but of the brightest buttercup-yellow.

I find that bulbs from low altitudes grow much better and supply them at 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $3.50 per 100.

Grandiflorum album is like the last, but the flowers are pure white, with a faint green tint. Same price.

Grandiflorum type I can also supply from the high mountains at the same prices. Its stamens are often red.

Hartwegii is as pretty as Californicum, with more yellow in the flower, and each flower on a separate stalk. Very early, and stands much heat. Good for pots. Large bulbs, 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100; smaller bulbs cheaper.

Hendersonii. Like Californicum, but the flowers are a lovely light purple, with the centers a deep maroon, almost black. Most striking. 4c. each, 40c. per doz., $3 per 100.

Howellii is related to Citrinum, creamy with a yellow tint, but turns pinkish with age. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Purpurascens, of the mid-Sierras in California, has smaller flowers than the preceding, which are yellowish, tinted purple. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $4 per 100.

REVOLUTUM, DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS

The stems are long, the flowers large and exquisitely tinted, often single, never more than four to the stem, and the leaves are mottled in white and green. While the plants thrive in garden loam, they do well in heavy soils which are quite wet in winter.

I cannot supply **Revolutum** type this year.

Revolutum, Pink Beauty is like type, but a soft pink. Very lovely wild type from Northwestern California. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz.

Revolutum Johnsonii, or **E. Johnsonii,** is perhaps the most lovely of all Erythroniums. With the stout habit of this group, it has exquisite rose-pink flowers. From the coastal region of Oregon. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

Watsonii is also known as **Giganteum,** and is hardly of this class. It has white flowers, beautifully toned with brown. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $4 per 100.

Mixed Erythroniums. A fine mixture at 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

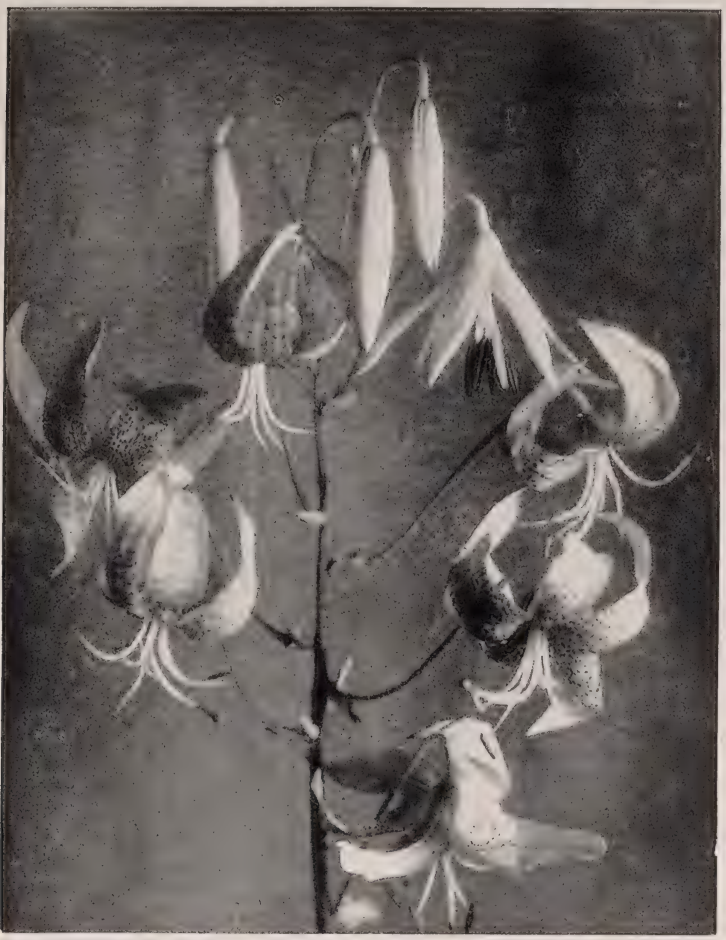
I will make a choice collection of Erythroniums in 5 species, 100 bulbs, for $3.

Each year I publish special booklets featuring the plants, bulbs and shrubs that are natives of California, as well as those that are propagated and grown here. These booklets include:

Hardy Perennial Plants. A list of the best old-time hardy plants, and novelties for general use.

California's Choicest Bulbs (in your hands). It covers native and imported bulbs, California ferns and shrubs.

Copies of these are sent to all customers immediately on publication; to others on request.



Lilium Humboldtii. One of the grandest of the world's Lilies. The type; orange, spotted maroon. The easily grown variety Magnificum is the same, richly eyed with scarlet

CALIFORNIA LILIES

In number and beauty of its Lilies, California ranks next to Japan.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII AND ALLIED SPECIES

HUMBOLDTII. A grand Lily, growing as tall as 10 feet, but usually 4 to 5 feet high, with very stout stem and many large, orange-red flowers, spotted with small maroon spots. This species does well in the adobe soils prevailing about San Francisco Bay. Immense bulbs, 9 inches and upward in circumference, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.; very large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.; fine bulbs, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

Washington Lily, Lilium Washingtonianum purpureum. A grand Lily, opening white and gradually turning purple

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII AND ALLIED SPECIES, continued

HUMBOLDTII MAGNIFICUM. A grand species, differing from preceding in having darker foliage, and in the spots on the flowers, each surrounded by a circle of crimson. Splendid growing and flowering qualities. It is sure to flower the first year after planting, and is a splendid grower. None better. First size, 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.; fine bulbs, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

HUMBOLDTII BLOOMERIANUM. Like the preceding in color and flowering qualities, but with a very small bulb and a small stem. Very pretty. 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.

BOLANDERII. One of the rarest of Lilies; 1 to 3 feet high, slender, with bell-shaped, deep crimson-red flowers, dotted purple. 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

COLUMBIANUM. Like a miniature *L. Humboldtii.* Bright golden yellow, spotted maroon. 2½ to 3 feet. Good. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.; very large, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM AND NEAR SPECIES

WASHINGTONIANUM PURPUREUM. The fine halftone on page 15 shows the flowers to perfection as to form. They are from white to a rich wine-color, and change after opening; often 6 to 7 feet high, with a stout stem and many leaves, and as many as twenty-five very fragrant flowers. The bulbs are easily handled, but will not give a good bloom the first year. The Shasta Lily is a variety of this one. Large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.; small, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

RUBESCENS (The Redwood or Chemise Lily). A beautiful and very distinct kind, having tall, slender stalks and exquisitely fragrant flowers of a tubular shape. In opening, they are white dotted purple, but soon change to deeper purple, and all colors between white and purple will be seen on one stem. To succeed with this, drainage must be perfect. It is not easily grown. 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.; very large, 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

KELLOGGII. Three to 4 feet high with a slender stem and from three to fifteen flowers with pink, revolute petals. Very fragrant. 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.; very large, 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

CULTURE OF GROUP I

The Lilies of the Humboldtii and the Washingtonianum groups are natives of cool slopes in mountainous regions, where they grow in forests, or where protected by a growth of shrubs. The soil is deep, perfectly drained, composed of clay or a rich loam, mixed with leaf-soil and the debris from broken-down rocks. In cultivating these Lilies, we should take lessons from nature.

Situation of the Lily-bed. They should be planted where they are protected from cold winds and where the soil is not dried out by the direct heat of the sun. On large grounds, the ideal location is a glade in the woods. The partial shade of deciduous trees, the shelter of rhododendrons or bamboos, or similar shrubs, or of tall-growing perennial plants, may give conditions quite suited to their culture. A protected nook on the shady side of the house is best on small grounds, and ferns are congenial neighbors.

Drainage. This must be perfect. If the ground is heavy and clammy, underdrainage should be given, and the soil made lighter and looser by the addition of humus.

Soil. This should be a fairly good loam, mixed with humus and sand. New manures are always to be avoided with Lilies.

Planting. They should be planted so that the top of the bulb is not less than 4 inches from the surface; about each bulb put a layer of an inch or so of sand which will carry away excessive moisture and prevent fungous attacks.

Watering. Lilies should not be kept water-soaked, but should have a moist surface during the growing season. Keep rather dry after they have flowered.

Never move a Lily bulb unless absolutely necessary.

My very best success with Lilies of this group has been in a very loose, gravelly soil, rich with leaf-mold, and with water running above and percolating under the roots.

From Tescott, Kansas: "Plants I have had from you did exceptionally well, especially Lilies and Cypripediums."

Forms of the Leopard Lily. The best of all Garden Lilies. It thrives in any good garden soil, and will hold its own for many years. A most showy Lily; 3 to 8 feet high

LEOPARD BOG LILIES

PARDALINUM. This is one of the best Lilies for the garden. It grows well in any loam or gravelly soil, in sand, or lighter clays, as long as given some shade and water. The stout stems are very leafy and from 3 to 6 feet high, and the many large and very showy flowers are richly colored with orange centers and crimson tips, with many spots in the central section. No Lily is more likely to give satisfaction in the garden. This is the Tiger Lily of the coast range canyons in California. Good, 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.; large, 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.

LEOPARD BOG LILIES, continued

PARRYII. This is one of the world's finest species. The slender, leafy stem is from 3 to 5 feet high and bears from a few to 25 long, trumpet-shaped, lemon-yellow, sweetly fragrant flowers. In some forms, the center is faintly dotted brown; in others solid. Large bulbs, $1 each; fair bulbs, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

ROEZLII. Stem slender, leaves crowded, very long and slender; the closely revolute perianth is a clear reddish orange, dotted maroon. Needs to be well massed to get its best effect. As it grows quite tall, it can be planted in low places. A rare Lily; long lost, but reintroduced by myself. 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

ROEZLII, Crimson Form. This is like the type, but the flowers are a deep blood-red, lightly dotted maroon. With its long and very slender foliage, **L. Roezlii** is always fine. 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

Lilium Parryii

Small-flowered Bog Lilies

PARVUM. A charming little Lily, which, under favorable treatment, grows 5 or 6 feet high, with many small, bell-shaped flowers. It is orange at the center, with crimson tips. From the sub-alpine regions about Lake Tahoe. 25 cts. each, $3 per doz.

PARVUM LUTEUM. A taller variety, with clear yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

MARITIMUM, of the bogs of the coastal portion of Mendocino County, Calif., is related to Parvum, but with the deepest crimson-colored flowers only lightly dotted in the throat. The foliage, too, is deep green. A very rare lily. 50 cts. each, $5 per doz. for my first size bulbs; I have good bulbs at 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.

CULTURE OF GROUP II

The second group into which I would divide California Lilies as to culture comprises all of the so-called Bog Lilies. The Pardalinum and Parvum groups are so classed.

These Lilies grow naturally along the banks of small, living streams, on the borders of lakes and ponds, in deep, alpine meadows, on the borders of or on raised hummocks in bogs. Their bulbs are not so deep as the others, and they are more dependent upon surface moisture. The soil in such places as I have mentioned is always rich in rotten leaves, and usually sandy; sometimes it is peat or pure humus. Low shrubs or tall plants protect the surface from heat.

Drainage. The fact that they like moisture does not mean that they like a water-soaked soil. Many failures with Bog Lilies are due to this error. If the roots can go down to moisture, all the better, but don't put the bulb in wet, gummy soil.

Soil. A light, sandy loam, mixed with leaf-mold or peat, is the best possible.

Situation. My description of the natural habitat will suggest the best location where large and varied grounds give a choice. On the margin of a pond or brook, planted a foot or so above the water-level in moist, meadow-like expanses in sheltered places, or damp openings in woods are ideal locations. In small grounds, a hydrant can be so arranged as to give a constant drip; the fern corner is good, and the rhododendron-bed is perfectly adapted.

Trillium ovatum is closely related to T. grandiflorum of the Eastern States

TRILLIUMS

Trilliums are very attractive plants of the Lily family. The forms known as Wood Lilies or Wake-Robins are well known in the East and are fine woodland plants. Of these, the best is **T. grandiflorum,** to be had from most eastern dealers. In the forms of **T. sessile,** we have an altogether different tribe and a much better one from the standpoint of easy culture and ability to hold their own for years in the garden. There is a colony of Trilliums at Ukiah which, with no care, has increased in beauty for at least fifteen years, and I have seen many such.

Soils Preferred and Characteristics

A better plant for the shaded corner, damp woodland, border of streams, where the soil is moist, or for the shaded parts of the garden, does not grow. It takes a year for them to take hold, but they will then improve for years. There is no better bulbous plant to naturalize, and I have them in perfection in gravel, loam, sand and heavy clay, and in each case, with no care whatever, and with our dry California summer.

SESSILE CALIFORNICUM. A strong plant a foot high, with the separate leaves 5½ inches long, by 4½ inches wide, and the petals 3½ inches long. Flowers pure white. Very fragrant. Forms masses of many individuals.

SESSILE RUBRUM. Narrow petals; deep maroon-purple to reddish purple.

OVATUM. Nearly related to the eastern *T. grandiflorum.* Flowers open pure white gradually tinge pink, and finally become deep wine-purple. Requires leaf-mold and shade. For the redwood regions the best to naturalize.

All of the above at 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz, $4 per 100

Landscape Gardening. For many years a considerable portion of my time has been given to making other people's gardens beautiful. Our office will undertake any service in this line and can make surveys and complete plans, and, if necessary, will supervise their execution. My prospectus, which I will mail on application, will give particulars and many useful hints for anyone who is about to plant or remodel a place.

In gardening problems of a minor sort, we gladly lend our assistance, and, as a rule, without charge.

Trillium sessile increases and becomes more valuable year by year

WESTERN LADY'S SLIPPERS (Cypripediums)

In the Far West we have three true Lady's Slippers, and *Calypso borealis* and *Epipactis gigantea* so closely related that they are popularly taken for Lady's Slippers.

Culture. The usual soil is a fairly well-drained woodland soil, either clayey, sandy, or gritty, with moderate admixture of leaf-mold. Always sheltered, shady and moist.

CALIFORNICUM is a true bog plant, found only in nature in wet bogs of the northern mountains, or in the streams issuing from such bogs, and having a rather sandy peat soil. It makes strong clumps, with stout leafy stems 18 inches to 2½ feet high, with rather small (proportionately) yellow flowers. Strong roots (divisions), 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.; clumps, undivided, at 15 cts. the eye.

MONTANUM is a most lovely Orchid, found in the forest region from Sonoma County, Calif., northerly. It is not unlike the eastern *C. pubescens* in habit. The large flowers have white sacs and brownish sepals. Very fragrant, with the odor of vanilla. Extra-strong plants, 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.; good plants, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

FASCICULATUM is a low-growing sort, with much the same habits as the preceding, but the flowers are brownish. Quite interesting. This variety is offered at the same prices as Montanum.

CALYPSO BOREALIS is an exquisite little Orchid often taken for a Lady's Slipper. It is almost always found either in mold and moss on rotted logs or in like soil on the ground in shaded woods. It does not root in the ground; the root is a little white bulb. It is not difficult to flower the first year. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

EPIPACTIS GIGANTEA is a strong-growing Orchid which spreads by underground runners to form large, close masses. It loves a silty loam near water, and its many racemes of brownish Lady's Slippers are quite ornamental. Culture is not at all difficult. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

I have not heretofore listed Lady's Slippers at retail, although I have for many years supplied them for export trade. No one can say that the culture of these Orchids is easy. I would not advise anyone who is not willing to take pains with them to buy.

I can and have naturalized *C. montanum* most successfully under conditions not at all exceptional. *C. fasciculatum* also *C. californicum* is not easy with me. *Epipactis gigantea* is very easy, and *Calypso borealis* is easy the first year if planted in mold and moss in a very sheltered place.

A customer in Kansas reports as follows: "Plants which I had from you did exceptionally well and especially Lilies and Cypripediums."

Œnothera—the fine Evening Primrose of our semi-desert region

Beautiful Hardy Plants for California

One of the most interesting branches of my garden work is in testing our wild perennial plants in cultivation, and in endeavoring to naturalize them. Here in California we see them living through our hot, dry summers, flowering wonderfully in their season, and fully maintaining themselves without care. Why not use such material to brighten a large part of our gardens and reserve the more intimate portions for flowers which require care and water. I believe that this can be done, and I have facilities for testing it out in many places and under varying conditions. There is a wealth of fine material, and the California problem is to ascertain which of many sorts can be readily established in ordinary surroundings and just how to do it. I am glad to report a material degree of success.

ACTÆA spicata rubra is a lovely plant related to the Wood Anemones. The red berries are very brilliant but poisonous. 25 cts. each.

ANEMONE occidentale is an Alpine Anemone with feathery foliage and large white flowers. 30 cts. each,

AQUILEGIA, or **COLUMBINE.** California has two short-spurred native species of great beauty. The common red-flowered sort, growing throughout the state, is **Truncata.** It is hardy, and if watered the first year, can be naturalized in woodlands and makes a fine garden plant.

The American Cowslip

Aquilegia eximia is rare. Naturally it grows in wet places or along stream-banks and can stand in water. The orange-colored flowers stand up boldly on long stems and are very showy. One great merit lies in the fact that the flowering season is midsummer after other species have passed their prime. I have fine, strong plants.

Strong plants of all the Columbines at 15 cts. each, or $1.50 per doz.; very heavy clumps at 25 cts. each.

ARALIA californica, or **Spikenard,** is a noble plant, thriving in moist spots and growing 4 to 5 feet. A fine plant for a large fern-bed. The very heavy roots are worth $1 each.

ASARUM caudatum, or the **Wild Ginger** or **Snakeroot** of California, is a fine plant to cover shaded spots. It has large foliage, like immense violet leaves, and the plant grows easily. Good plants, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100.

Asarum Lemmonii differs from preceding in that the plant does not spread by runners and in the leaves being beautifully mottled. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

ASTERS. The true wild Aster of the valleys is *Aster Chamissonis*, which has blue flowers in the late fall. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Beach Asters are really Erigeron. They are fine plants, making large masses and bearing many pretty flowers, with bright violet rays and golden centers. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., for fine plants.

BAHIA arachnoides is a hardy Daisy, with woolly leaves in tufts at the ground, and tall stems bearing very many bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Easily grown and withstanding drought. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

BLUE-EYED GRASS, or **Sisyrinchium bellum** is related to the Iris, and pretty. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

BOYKINIA occidentalis has ivy-shaped leaves of a shining green and dainty flowers. It does wonderfully well on wet rocks or near water. They should be planted closely to make a complete ground-cover, and are the very best plants to plant in a fern-bed to cover the ground under and among the ferns. Twelve inches apart each way will cover all ground. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100.

Boykinia major is a very strong-growing plant, with stems 2 feet high. It forms fine colonies in a shady place. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

BUSH POPPY. See Dendromecon.

COLUMBINES are always lovely, and California has two fine ones. Find descriptions under Aquilegias.

COTYLEDONS are thick-leaved rock-plants and both interesting and pretty. A set of three at 15 cts. each.

AMERICAN COWSLIPS, or **DODECATHEONS.** Among the earliest of the spring flowers of California, are these beautiful cyclamen-like rock-plants. There are a number of wild varieties, and I offer the **Hendersonii** from the north, a very hardy plant with beautiful rich, reddish flowers. The roots are handled dry. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

CYNOGLOSSUM grande is the Hound's Tongue of our woods, and a handsome early flower, dark blue, like forget-me-nots, on stems a foot or more high from a leafy base. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Cynoglossum grande is really a very stately plant a little like its cousins, the Anchusas, in flower but much finer in foliage. Perfectly hardy East.

DELPHINIUMS. See Larkspurs.

DENDROMECON rigidum is the Bush Poppy of California. It grows from 4 to 10 feet high, with whitish branches and light green leaves, and produces a great abundance of light yellow flowers, very much like the Eschscholtzia or California Poppy. A well-grown plant makes a very fine shrub. 50 cts. each.

DICENTRA formosa is the California Bleeding Heart and a most attractive plant for shaded places. The heart-shaped flowers are pink, and the leaves fern-like. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

EPILOBIUM spicatum, or **Fire Weed,** is a handsome plant allied to the Godetias, with tall stems and many rosy magenta flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

THE ERIOGONUMS of the Pacific Coast are a wonderfully varied genus, including a multitude of forms, many of which are very ornamental. They inhabit the driest of places, even the desert region, and are admirable plants for dry rockwork or other dry positions. I offer **E. fasciculatum,** which forms a bush 3 to 5 feet high, with a very large number of flower-clusters in the shape of a yellow ball. 25 cts. each.

HEUCHERAS are the very best plants for either shaded rockwork or moist, shaded spots in the garden. They harmonize perfectly with ferns or fall anemones, never become weedy, and hold on for years. The foliage is fine, and the flowers give just that touch of color needed to enliven a fern-bed. They are also good in the open sun on the edging of any flower-bed, and, in fact, make a most excellent edging.

H. micrantha is the wild California Alum Root, or Wild Geranium, and a splendid plant in every way. In fall it colors beautifully and the leaves last long. The panicles of tiny white flowers are very attractive in mass. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100.

H. rubescens is a plant that attracts as much attention as any in my garden. It forms strong, massed colonies by sending out prostrate stems, and in flower is a cloud of soft pink. The flowers are really the colored calyxes and stay fresh a surprisingly long time. For cutting as bouquet greens they are most excellent. As rock-plants or edging for a hardy bed they are very fine. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

HOUND'S TONGUE. See Cynoglossum.

HYPERICUM Scoulerii is a beautiful St. John's-Wort which prefers wet soil. It grows a foot or two high, with yellow flowers and many golden stamens. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

H. concinnum, an exquisitely pretty, low-growing plant, with golden yellow flowers and golden stamens. It forms low groups of great beauty. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

IRISES are well represented on this coast, and as pretty as the best of the world's sorts. I offer the following: **Bracteata,** light yellow; **Douglasiana,** from cream to purple; **Longipetala,** tall, light blue; **Watsoniana,** light blue to purple, strong growing; **Tenax,** low, with blue flowers; **Tenax,** in yellow; **Purdyi,** cream lined with purple, very fine. Collected plants at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

LARKSPURS, or **DELPHINIUMS** are plants that California is rich in, and with one exception they are sorts the roots of which become perfectly dry in summer and which can be handled like bulbs.

Growing plants as follows:

D. cardinale, the giant Scarlet Larkspur of southern California grows often 3 to 4 feet high, and as much as 8 feet. Scarlet-orange flowers. 25 cts. each.

D. Emilæ grows about a foot high, with very pretty, light clear blue flowers in May. Our best blue sort. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Delphinium nudicaule is the northern Scarlet Larkspur, growing a foot or so high, and having scarlet flowers and handsome leaves. It likes shade. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

D. variegatum is a deep purple sort, growing a foot or so high, and very pretty. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

LEWISIAS are among the most beautiful of the world's rock-plants. With us they are in the higher mountains, growing in leaf-mold under trees, or in the accumulated soil in rocky points and in the sun. All alike have thick, fleshy leaves, making handsome rosettes at the ground, and short racemes of satiny flowers with golden stamens. They thrive in loose, well-worked soil preferably gravelly or gritty.

L. Columbianum has a rosette of short leaves and rosy flowers with dark lines down the midrib. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

L. Cotyledon, with long and more slender leaves and flowers similar to Columbianum. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

L. Howellii, with beautifully crested leaves and similar flowers. Same price.

L. Leeana, with slender, pine-like leaves and many small magenta flowers. It forms many-headed clusters. Same price.

L. oppositifolia is smaller and deciduous. The flowers starry, pure white. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

L. rediviva, also deciduous, is a small plant, with large, satiny pink flowers of great beauty. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

L. Tweedii is a great plant with leaves 6 to 8 inches, finally making mats 18 inches across, with very many soft salmon-pink flowers. $1 each.

LYSOCHITON is the western Skunk Cabbage, a remarkable plant of the calla family, with yellow flowers in very early spring, immense leaves and a seed-pod much like a pineapple cone. 50 cts. each.

MONARDELLA villosa belongs to the mint family, and is one of the best plants for summer bloom in very dry soils. Much like a verbena in habit, with lavender flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

ŒNOTHERA ovata is the Sun-Cups, and flowers very early. A fine thing. Dry roots in the fall; growing plants in the winter, at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

OXALIS oregona, the Oxalis of the redwood forest, is a most useful plant for the fern-bed or shaded border. It spreads slowly and never comes from seeds or becomes a weed. The leaves are evergreen and very pretty. It has just that delightful woodsy touch to complete a fern-bed. To mass quickly, plant 8 inches apart each way. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.; plants for naturalizing, $10 per 100.

PÆONIA Brownii is our Wild Peony. 25 cts. each.

PETASITES palmata has very large leaves borne on stems a foot or two high. The roots run along the top of the ground and form colonies which are quite attractive for wet or shady places. 25 cts. each.

In **PENTSTEMONS** we have about our best perennial plants, especially for dry places and hot regions. All are pretty and all are showy. They like well-drained soil and prefer it loose, yet take to ordinary garden treatment.

P., California Blue Bedder is a very fine plant and there are few finer blue flowers. The many stems are decumbent at their bases then rise to 12 to 18 inches erectly. I have often seen 50 well-flowered stems to one plant and counted 5 stems on one. They are most easily grown in the West and I can supply Eastern customers with flowering plants in the spring. Fine rock plants. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $12 per 100.

P. heterophyllus. Tall and slender, with blue flowers.

P. Menziesii, Newberry, is the pink-flowered sort of the high Sierras; fine.

P. ovatus has a very handsome foliage, making a clump 1½ feet high. The flowers are clear sky-blue; fine. 25 cts. each.

P. Palmeri rather resembles *P. spectabilis* in habit, but makes a striking mass of soft pink. Well grown, a plant which will attract attention in any garden. 25 cts. each.

P. spectabilis makes a large, many-branched plant, 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are large and especially ornamental; the many racemes of flowers are light blue. A striking plant. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

P. Roezlii has bluish foliage and many light blue flowers, and is good. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100.

All these named Pentstemons are 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., except as noted.

SAXIFRAGA Mertensiana is an exquisitely beautiful California rock-plant. It is really bulbous, with a number of bulbs in a tuft, as I sell them. It can be handled dry in the fall, but when planted soon pushes out many tufts of beautiful, crenated, shining leaves and later slender stems with white flowers with conspicuous red anthers. Dry clumps in fall, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.; growing clumps, $1 per doz.

S. peltata is the immense water plant, with shield-shaped leaves, in Sierran stream-courses. A fine plant. 50 cts. each.

SEDUM spathulifolium covers a rock surface with a close mat of pretty, thick leaves and produces many yellow flowers. The prettiest of all Sedums. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. for clumps.

S. oreganum is a handsome little Sedum with light green leaves. A distinct acquisition. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

S. Purdyii. This new and unusual Sedum is here offered for the first time. The leaves are light green, densely clustered at the base, and the branching stems make a close mass. The plant propagates by runners about 2 inches long. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

SILENE californica, the Mountain or Indian Pink, is a most showy flower, with brilliant scarlet flowers, and **Silene Hookeri,** with exquisite, soft pink flowers is as beautiful. The latter forms a low circle of stems and is most beautiful. **S. californica,** 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.; **S. Hookeri,** 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

SMILACINA amplexicaulis is our best False Solomon's Seal, a fine plant for shade. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Smilacina amplexicaulis

SOLIDAGO californica is a low-growing Goldenrod. **Solidago occidentalis** grows 4 or 5 feet high, with fine, feathery panicles and is splendid. Either sort at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

SPIKENARD, or **Aralia californica,** is a noble plant, thriving in moist spots and growing 4 to 5 feet. A fine plant for a large fern-bed. The very heavy roots are worth $1 each.

SYNTHYRIS rotundifolia is one of the pretty woods plants which have their best place in a rock-garden. We have no prettier foliage plant in the forest region. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

TELLIMA grandiflora is closely related to the Heuchera, and is a most excellent plant for rockwork for shady places. The leaves are quite ornamental. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

TIARELLA unifoliata, the **Foam Flower,** belongs to the same group as the preceding; it has pretty leaves and filmy white flowers on tall stems, which will make a beautiful effect when the plants are placed closely. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

TOLMIEA Menziesii is another plant of the same group, and is a strong grower which spreads by runners and forms dense colonies, making a most excellent ground-cover under shrubs or ferns in shady places. These three at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

VANCOUVERIA Hexandra, called Mexican Ivy and Redwood Ivy, has of late years become a favorite bouquet green on this coast, and is sent east in great quantities. It is a very handsome plant of the Barberry family. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

VIOLETS are well represented in California's wild flowers, and I give but few of the large number. **Viola atropurpurea** is low, with cut leaves and a flower yellow on one side and dark brown on the other. **V. chrysantha** is different, but with cut leaves and flower in yellow and brown. **V. ocellata** is a Wood Violet, with the true Violet leaf and a pretty flower, white above, and purple beneath. All at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

VIOLA cordata has large, true violet leaves and yellow flowers.

YERBA BUENA is a very attractive and fragrant creeping plant, most excellent for a ground-cover in a shady place, and making a good drooping vine for baskets or vases. It likes shade. Good plants 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.; fine, full pots, 50 cts. each.

Aspidium munitum, var. imbricans. Dark green Sword Fern

CALIFORNIA NATIVE FERNS

California has a number of most excellent Ferns, and nothing is easier than to succeed with the hardier ones, such as Aspidiums (Sword Ferns), Woodwardia (the Chain Fern), or Pteris (the Brake). I have noticed them thriving in shaded corners in almost any class of soil, and they will stand considerable summer drought after they are once established.

The shadiest place that you have, whether under trees or shaded by buildings, and a soil well mellowed with either old manure, spent tanbark, sawdust, old leaves, or any other material which will rot into leaf-mold, makes them thrive. As to watering, of all things the Fern likes a fine spray, and that frequently. The most frequent reason of failure to grow the Five-finger Fern well is that they are watered with a hose or coarse spray, and the foliage beaten down. The finer the spray the better for them.

In pots, all of the Ferns will do well if given a cool position, spraying, or water at the roots, and a soil well made, with leaf-mold in abundance. Never allow Ferns that are grown in pots to become entirely dry at the roots, else the small leaflets (pinnæ) will turn yellow and soon die. Do not water too often, but when you do, thoroughly soak the pot in a bucket of water. Spraying in cold, cloudy weather turns fronds black.

Hardy Ferns About the Veranda

From the time in earliest spring when the uncurling fronds greet us until late winter, there are few things that grow which afford as much genuine interest and satisfaction to the home-owner as our beautiful native Ferns. Plant them about the porch or veranda and beside foundations of a house, in fact, in almost any cool, shady nook. They thrive year after year. Their graceful fronds serve as a shield to the barren ground, hide the foundation, and connect the lawn and house in a most charming way.

A Few Native Ferns of Merit

When a wild Fern is moved into a garden, it takes fully a year for it to get to growing thriftily. I have a good stock of garden-grown Ferns. Prices include postage or expressage. Ferns are best moved just as they are starting into growth, which is in February or March, and at my gardens it is later than in the Bay region.

Aspidium aculeatum, var. lobatum. Our handsome house Fern

ADIANTUM marginatum. Our native **Maidenhair Fern.** Very much like the greenhouse Ferns. It dies down in midsummer. 25 cts. each.

A. pedatum, the **Five-finger Fern.** A most beautiful Fern, satisfactory as a potplant if the caution above is noted. 10 cts., 15 cts., and 25 cts. each; $1, $1.25, $2 and $4 per doz.; very heavy plants, 50 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina is the **Lady Fern,** and I consider the two forms that I offer of this among the very best of our native Ferns. It is a large Fern and the fronds may arise to 4 feet in height. It likes moisture and shade, and the fronds are of the most pleasing green and very fragrant. They die to the ground in the winter, but make an astonishingly rapid growth in the early spring. I especially recommend planting this with other Ferns liberally in new beds, for they grow almost as well the first year as afterwards, and keep the bed attractive while slower Ferns are establishing themselves. Very large plants, $1 each. Good plants 50 cts. each, and very satisfactory small plants at 25 cts. each. Special rates on quantities.

A. Filix-fœmina, var. **cyclorum** is a synonym for the **Asplenium spinulosum** of my last catalogue. It is an evergreen. A most useful Fern. Price as above.

ASPIDIUM munitum, var. **imbricans.** The dark green **Sword Fern** of the coast region. The illustration shows its fine habit well. A most satisfactory Fern, either outside or in boxes. May be planted in rustic vases with splendid effect. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, $10 per 100; very large plants at $1 each.

A. munitum is the Oregon form of the Sword Fern; similar and very pretty. Small plants, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

A. aculeatum, var. **lobatum.** In my opinion our handsomest large Fern. The large fronds are finely cut and graceful. See illustration. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 each.

A. rigidum. One of the Sword Ferns with light-colored fronds. The large Fern so much used by florists in floral pieces in California. Very satisfactory and will do well in dry places. 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. each, $10 per 100.

CHEILANTHES californica. A Fern growing in exposed places near rocks. It is very dainty, and when once established it will stand the driest summers. Not over 6 inches high. 25 cts. each.

C. gracillima. In habit like the above, but the fronds are cut into little bead-like sections. 25 cts. each.

CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides is a low-growing and pretty Fern which grows in the rocks in high mountains. Very light green fronds about 6 inches high, in masses. 25 cts. each.

CYSTOPTERIS fragilis dies down in the summer and comes up in early winter, with the most delightfully fresh and green little fronds not over a foot high. More like a dainty little Lady Fern. 25 cts. each.

GYMNOGRAMMA triangularis. The California Gold Fern. A most dainty small Fern, with a rich golden yellow coloring on the under side of the fronds. Each frond is of a firm texture, lasting for a long time. 25 cts. each.

LOMARIA Spicant. A handsome, dark green Fern from the coast bogs. Grows from 1 to 2 feet high. Very ornamental, and takes to ordinary pot culture. 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. each.

NOTHOLÆNA Newberryi is a dry rock Fern, with woolly fronds a little like the *Cheilanthes myriophylla.* 25 cts. each.

PELLÆA densa. Related to the Cheilanthes in habit, but more like a Maidenhair in delicacy. Easily grown. 25 cts. each.

P. andromedæfolia. The Coffee Fern. A most dainty and satisfactory Fern. While almost as dainty as Maidenhair, it stands much drier conditions, and does well in the drier portions of the state. 25 cts. each.

P. Breweri is a striking, bluish green rock Fern of the high Sierras. It is not over 8 inches high, with many fronds in a mass. 25 cts. each.

P. Ornithopus is one of the dry rock Ferns, with rather stiff, finely cut fronds of a bluish cast. 25 cts. each.

P. Brachyptera is rather like the last, and interesting. 25 cts. each.

POLYPODIUM californicum is the Licorice Root or Rock Fern, which grows on the faces of our rocks, making solid mats of green in winter, and also frequently can be seen on the trunks of trees. Best moved in summer, as it starts its growth with the rains. I sell mats of them at 50 cts., with the dirt and mold kept with them; single roots at 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

P. Scouleri is a much larger, finer and quite rare species which is evergreen. 50c. ea.

PTERIS. The Brake. A very common Fern, yet one of the best in a garden. It grows well and is most graceful and restful, especially the new fronds early in the season. Makes a vigorous growth from 2 to 6 feet high. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

WOODWARDIA radicans. The great Chain Fern of California. Grows as high as 12 feet. Splendid in cultivation. Large plants, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 each.

WOODSIA oregona might be described as a Tiny Lady Fern, and grows not over 8 inches high, with fresh green fronds. 25 cts. each.

The native Maidenhair Fern is similar to the common greenhouse ferns

CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS

While a few of these can be had from the nurseries, very many of the finest cannot be had in nursery-grown plants. There is a real need for a nursery making a specialty of the native shrubs and trees of this coast, and it is a need that I hope soon to fill. At present the greater part of the stock offered is of collected plants, but the best that can be found and handled carefully at the best time.

A charge will be made for packing trees and shrubs. Carriage on these is at customer's expense, but care is taken to pack as lightly as is consistent with safety.

The items marked (*) are nursery-grown and usually shipped in pots or boxes.

BUSH POPPY is **Dendromecon rigidum,** and is best described as a light yellow California Poppy growing on a stout bush, from 3 to 8 feet high. The bark is grayish, the leaves like olives and the flower ornamental. When well grown the shrub throws up long canes each summer as much as 8 feet high which droop when spring comes and are wonderful wreaths of yellow flowers. The Bush Poppy likes well-drained soils. 50 cts. each.

***AZALEA occidentalis** is the native deciduous Azalea. It is a superb shrub, worthy of any garden, but not too easy to establish. It demands leaf-mold and constant moisture. Flowers creamy white, often tinged pink and with yellow markings. I have a nice stock of nursery-grown seedlings, about 8 inches to 1 foot high, well rooted and branched. Balled, 75 cts. each, $6 per doz.

CEANOTHUS. See Wild Lilacs, page 32.

CALIFORNIA WILD CHERRY. These evergreen Cherries are very fine shrubs and beautiful, both as hedge plants and as specimens. When used as hedges the plants should be set about a foot apart. The Catalina Island form, **Prunus integrifolia,** has a large, broad, shiny leaf.

The common sort, **Prunus ilicifolia,** has a leaf with prickly edges like a holly, and is very beautiful. Either variety, 1 to 1½ feet, in pots, 50 cts. each, $4 per doz.; 2 to 2½ feet, 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

The Deciduous Wild Cherry, **Prunus demissa,** becomes a small, round-headed tree, and is quite distinctive. 50 cts. each.

***CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS BERRY,** or **Toyon,** is a most beautiful shrub, well beloved for its bright berries in fall and winter. Easily grown and rapid. 6 to 12 inches high, in pots, 50 cts. each, expressage added.

***CALIFORNIA WILD GRAPE** is a very lovely vine, coloring beautifully in autumn. Rooted vines, 50 cts. each.

Clematis ligusticifolia (see page 30)

CARPENTERIA californica is a superb evergreen shrub, with olive-colored and shaped foliage and pure white, large flowers suggesting the mock orange. It is one of the finest shrubs in any list. In 6-inch pots, 2 to 3 feet high, $1 each.

***CALYCANTHUS occidentalis.** The Sweet-scented Shrub is a fine plant for shade and moist ground. All parts of the plant are very fragrant, and the large, reddish flowers quite pretty. Well rooted plants, 50 cts. each.

CHAMISO, or **Chamisal,** is a shrub called *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, and well worthy any garden. It grows rapidly and will thrive where nothing else will grow in dry places. The leaves are more like pine needles, and the broad panicles of white flowers are very decorative, either on the bush or cut. Fine seedlings a foot or so high at 25 cts. each.

CLEMATIS in two varieties are among our finest vines. **C. lasiantha** has few and large white flowers. **C. ligusticifolia** has large clusters of small flowers, and both have the highly ornamental seed-pods like in the illustration. 50 cts. each.

CORNUS Nuttallii. See Dogwood, below.

CURRANT, Flowering, is one of the finest shrubs for early spring bloom. It can be trained into a low-headed tree. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

We have two fine **DOGWOODS,** one with very large flowers of pure white, more like Magnolias, and the other with handsome leaves and clusters of small flowers. The large-flowered Dogwood is **Cornus Nuttallii** and is rather hard to grow in the garden. I have fine, thrifty nursery plants, 1 to 2 feet, at 50 cts. each.

*The small **Dogwood** is **Cornus californica,** and very easily grown and satisfactory. The red bark in winter is an ornamental feature worth considering. Fine nursery-grown trees 2 feet high at 50 cts. each.

*I have also a large, white-flowered, creeping Dogwood at 50 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLES in two forms are native with us. **Lonicera hispidula** makes a good ground-cover, while **L. interrupta,** the Chaparral Honeysuckle, has yellow flowers and bright red berries; **L. californica** has larger leaves, pink flowers and brilliant red berries in winter. 25 cts. each.

Oregon Grape

MADRONO is our prettiest broad-leaved evergreen. Difficult to handle except in potted plants. 6-in. pots, 1 to 1½ feet, $1.25 each; 8-in. pots, 2 to 2½ feet, $1.75.

MANZANITAS are splendid shrubs for any garden. Their habit varies greatly. Some creep along the ground in mats from 6 inches to a foot high. Others form low mounds a few feet high, while still others make mounds like round-headed bushes, often 6 to 10 feet high, but capable of going to 20 feet in height. The leaves are evergreen and pretty, the flowers are like heaths, small bells in great numbers of clusters in early spring, and the brown berries are ornamental, while the rich brown bark fairly glistens. They move easily when properly handled, and I have had wonderfully good success wherever I have placed them. The growth is quick. Late February is the best time to ship. They prefer sun but stand shade, and grow vigorously in either place. Best planted in strong groups. Especially good to cover bare, waste spots. Plant 8 to 10 feet apart. All are **Arctostaphylos.**

A. pungens, the medium green bush of the northern Coast Range is not at all sticky, and one of the best, from 6 feet to very large. Flowers white or shaded pink. 35 cts. and 50 cts. each, for nursery grown. 25 cts. for collected. Special price per 100.

A. nummularia is a delightful novelty,

with very small, decidedly shining green leaves, and dainty pink flowers; it grows in little bushes 6 inches high like heaths. Later it creeps like a carpet, seldom exceeding 2 feet high and oftener less than a foot. Not easily moved. 50 cts. each.

A. Stanfordiana is a shrub seldom over 3 feet high, and flowering at 8 inches. The small leaves are a bright, almost grass, green and the flowers are a decided bright pink. Easily moved. 50 cts. each.

MATILIJA POPPY. See **Romneya Coulteri.**

OREGON GRAPE, or **Mahonia,** is a very handsome woodland shrub. It is evergreen, and 2 to 5 feet high. Nursery-grown plants, 75 cts. each.

OAKS, in variety. Ask for sizes and prices.

PHYSOCARPUS capitata is a handsome shrub, closely related to the spireas and growing near streams. 50 cts. each.

REDWOOD TREES, at from 50 cts. to $4 each, according to size and whether balled or boxed. Prices on application.

Romneya Coulteri

RHODODENDRON californicum is a very fine evergreen shrub, with rose-colored flowers in large clusters. I am sorry to say that I have not yet good nursery-grown specimens of these. If transplanted from the wild in February or early March, and if taken from situations in the wild where the young shrubs are exposed and slow-growing, very good success can be had with collected shrubs. They are from 1 to 3 feet high with a ball of dirt. They are heavy, and freight is at buyer's expense. 2 to 3 feet high, $1.50 each; 1 to 2 feet high, $1 each.

I also have fine nursery-grown seedlings, 6 to 10 inches high, balled, 75 cts. each.

ROSES. We have three charming Wild Roses in California, all easily grown. The **Creeping Wild Rose** flowers at 3 or 4 inches high, and forms carpets by throwing underground runners. Very dainty. The **Redwood Rose** is a sweetbrier, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with pink flowers and bright red fruit. It is fine for the fern-bed.

The **California Wild Rose** is a large shrub, which will form masses 6 to 10 feet high, with charming light pink flowers and ornamental hips in fall and winter, and are able to care for tnemselves after the first year. All at 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

SALMON BERRY is of the Blackberry family, but quite distinct. It is a handsome shrub, with large red flowers and bright yellow, edible fruit, which is decidedly ornamental. Well worth growing. 50 cts. each.

SNOWBERRY is a shrub that all know. Most excellent for its bright spring green, and the abundant pure white berries in winter. If cut to the ground every fall the berries are far better. 25 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Creeping Snowberry is an entire novelty in the garden. I have a mountain form which creeps rapidly. It is admirable to cover the lower banks of grade roads in the shade, and to hang down from above. 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

Ceanothus cuneatus

Our **WILD SPIREA** is now called botanically **Holodiscus,** and is a fine shrub for midsummer bloom. Better known under the garden name of **Spiræa ariæfolia.** The panicles are more like pampas plumes and exceedingly decorative. Fine nursery-grown plants, well rooted, 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

ROMNEYA Coulteri is the Matilija Poppy of southern California, and makes a large, spreading bush as much as 8 feet across. It is of rapid growth and thrives in almost any situation in California and can be grown in sheltered positions as far north as New York. 5-in. pots, 75 cts.; 6-in. pots, $1; 7-in. pots, $1.25. Outside of California, add 25 cts. to prices for Romneyas for postage.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. See Calycanthus, page 30.

THIMBLE BERRY, or **Rubus nutkanus** is about the best shrub to plant in shady beds with ferns. The large leaves are handsome, and the flowers as pretty; easily grown. 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

VINE MAPLE, or **Acer circinatum** is a bushy Maple of the mid-Sierras and northward, and for wonderful fall coloring is unexcelled anywhere. The canyons are fairly ablaze with its autumn crimsons and scarlets. Very fine nursery-grown trees, 3 to 4 feet and branched, 75 cts. each.

WILD LILACS, or **Ceanothus,** are shrubs of great merit. They are not only good garden shrubs, but capable of holding their own when planted in dry or rough places to cover and ornament. Of all California shrubs they are best adapted to beautifying the rough, dry, outer ground of a place. To have them at their best they should be pruned very heavily, and at intervals of a few years they can be cut to the ground to force a new crop of the young willowy branches. With heavy pruning after flowering they will give wonderful masses of bloom. Collected shrubs can be grown with fair success. If watered the first year, from 60 to 90 per cent will live through, although some will die to the base and come again later.

Ceanothus foliosus grows in a small bush 3 to 4 feet high, and with small, rather glaucous foliage, and bears masses of deep purple flowers. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. integerrimus, or Terrace variety, is a gloriously beautiful shrub, with great panicles borne above the foliage, and varying from white through light blue to deep blue and soft pink. All the colors are exquisitely lovely, but I cannot sell them separated. Nursery-grown, 50 cts. each; collected, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

C. prostratus is the Squaw Carpet of the Sierras, a shrub which spreads flat on the ground and covers large areas with a dense carpeting mat. The flower-stems are not over 6 inches high, with blue flowers. I have a few nursery-grown plants at $1 each, and fine collected seedlings at 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

WILD FLOWER SEEDS

I have very few in stock this year. Varieties and prices on application.

At various times during the year I issue special catalogues covering California native plants and bulbs, hardy perennials and ferns.

CALIFORNIA BULB CATALOGUE (this edition) is sent to all persons on my mailing list and to others on request. It is usually ready about the first of September of each year.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANT BOOK covers the best varieties for California planting, and especially the novelties that I have tried and which have proved their value. This also is sent to all customers on my list and to others on request. The list of California Native Ferns is included in this book.

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